

The Biofuels Act would increase production of vehicles that are E85 compatible and provide the tax credits to service station owners who update their equipment. We have the ability to turn soybeans and cellulose into biodiesel and ethanol. What we don't have is the infrastructure to maximize our ability to use these fuels.

Instead of the same old giveaways to big oil companies, the Republican leadership in this Congress should allow a vote on the legislation that we have introduced, H.R. 5372. Other countries have accomplished their energy independence. Americans can, too. Now is the time. The answer to our crisis of energy is growing in our fields.

NATIONAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, we have had a month here in August where we have gone back home and talked to folks back home and visited with them, and we are moving forward on issues that are vital to America. But nothing is more vital to the United States of America than its national security.

So I rise this evening to discuss with my colleagues and my neighbors the view that I am a little concerned about and want to talk about on the issue of national security. National security, the term itself, has a broad umbrella. It has an umbrella that we have a lot of historical experience to look at.

I am an old history buff. I like history. I study history. I think we learn lessons from history. I think when we forget history, we forget lessons we have learned, sometimes the hard way.

So, tonight, I want to talk a little bit about the national security of the United States today and compare that national security to a little bit of our history, and then also to discuss a little bit about what our response is, how we are now viewing our lives that we live in this country in light of national security. Now, national security means, are we secure as a Nation in the scope of our world, which means we have to think about our own common defense, promoting our own general welfare, the things that our founders talked about. That is part of it.

National security is securing our Nation's borders, and this debate has been ongoing now in this Congress for quite some time concerning our Nation's borders, and we may talk a little bit about that tonight.

□ 2030

But I think that anyone who establishes a nation, and of course I believe with my whole heart our Founders, when they established our Nation, had in mind securing our lives in the United States of America by protecting the life, liberty, and property of Americans.

And they had in mind when those who would do us harm would put the life, liberty, or property of Americans at risk, that we would have the resources with which to protect those citizens and their holdings.

In our recent memory, and I was actually born 1 month, I am going to show my age here, 1 month before the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, so I am a prewar human being by 1 month. Almost 1 month to a day. I want to look at that event and how our Nation responded to that event.

On December 7, 1941, the Imperial Navy of Japan attacked the United States of America basically from the air. They killed 2,402 Americans, 57 of them were civilians and 2,345 were Americans who were in the service. They attacked our military with their military all in uniform. It was a dastardly sneak attack. The American citizens were irate.

But what is kind of interesting, that particular day my dad tells the story, that was the first day under the way doctors looked at babies that people could visit the new baby. So on December 7, 1941, a group of friends came to my house to see me as a 1-month-old baby.

When this was announced on the radio, the first question they asked was, where is Pearl Harbor? When they found out American citizens were attacked, American soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines were attacked, the American public was irate. The next day we went to war with Japan by declaration of this Congress. We followed that by going to war with Germany and Italy, supporters, allies of Japan, people who had the same agenda.

The American public went wholeheartedly into that war. They suffered things on the homefront. A whole lot of women had to take men's jobs on the assembly line so men could go to war. They rationed gasoline and food. They rationed sugar. They rationed lots of things. The American public saved scrap iron and they got involved in selling war bonds. They supported our soldiers as our soldiers went to war.

On the 11th day of September, 9/11 as we call it, 2001, a group of people attacked the United States of America again. These people didn't wear uniforms. These people didn't attack a military target. Well, sort of. Their last attack was on the Pentagon, but their initial attack was a civilian target, a symbol of international freedom and economy. The total number of United States citizens killed that day was 3,025, the vast majority of whom were civilians, not military soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines; and they were not attacked by someone's army. They were totally and completely sneak attacked on 9/11 to kill innocent American civilians who had done absolutely no imaginable harm to the people who attacked them.

You know, this Congress gathered on the steps of the Capitol in a very

touching moment and sang "God Bless America," Republicans and Democrats alike. For 48 hours this country was united, and we sit there and say that is when it all started. Actually, that is not when it all started.

Actually, if you want to go back a little bit, you can look at this same ideology, if you will, related groups of people attacked the embassy in Baghdad in 1983, attacked the Marines barracks in Lebanon in 1983 killing an additional 242 and 120 in those two attacks; hijacked a TWA airplane, the Pan Am 103 bombing; the first World Trade Center bombing in 1993; attempted assassination of President George H.W. Bush; the Khobar Towers bombing in 1996; the embassy bombing in east Africa in 1998; and the USS Cole bombing in 2000, followed by an attack on our country for a total of American citizens killed of 4,037. And we were really upset about it. But who sacrificed? Where are we in the support of enemies who would bring down our Nation? That is something I find very curious.

Tonight I heard some of my colleagues, my Democrat colleagues over here, saying the Iraqi war is wrong. They had nothing to do with 9/11.

Well, the first people we whipped in the Second World War were the Italians. They had nothing to do with Pearl Harbor. And the second group of people we whipped in the Second World War was the Germans. They had nothing to do with Pearl Harbor by their definition, but they lent allied support to the country that attacked this country. How can they argue when Saddam Hussein paid \$25,000 to every terrorist family that attacked the United States of America? How can they say they were not aiding and abetting our enemies?

The President of the United States said something I thought was right. He said: Folks, you are either with us or you are against us. If you are helping our enemies, you are our enemies.

Now, sort of like the Monday morning quarterback at a football game, and I know about that, it is fun to sit in the stands and watch everybody second-guess your kid, all of a sudden we have people who knew all along, even though President Clinton thought they had weapons of mass destruction and said so publicly, those in his administration said the same thing, all indications were that they did, and the British intelligence, along with others around the world confirmed that they thought that they had the potential to get to the hands of terrorists weapons of mass destruction. But in addition, they aided and abetted through at least a \$25,000 reward to aid the terrorists who attacked us, our enemies.

The Germans didn't do that and neither did the Italians, and yet we had to take care of those who would bring down our Nation. This Congress, the government in 1941, recognized the threat to the United States and knew that national security required us to

get rid of the evil that was coming after our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, that evil is still out there in this war we are fighting right now. You know what, we have been successful, very successful in taking down an awful lot of evil people. And we have used tools that are constitutional and legal to maintain our national security.

Our intelligence network had been gutted in the 1980s and in the 1990s. And all of a sudden we are all very critical of our intelligence network. But if you go back and look at the history of our intelligence network, we basically took the on-the-ground resources out of the hands of our intelligence people. We have had to replace those. We have had to do a lot of hard work communicating. We have the best electronics in the world, but our human resources were lacking.

But that doesn't excuse the fact that we have an enemy who as recently as about 3 weeks ago was planning on blowing up, the estimate is nine or ten, airplanes headed to the United States with American citizens on board, with us the target, with our airline industry the target. And thank goodness for good British intelligence and information-gathering by the Brits that they were able to stop this from happening.

But it tells us something. I am not trying to scare anybody. It tells us commitment counts. Here tonight we have heard some of my Democrat colleagues say we need a new strategy in the Middle East. We need to pull our troops out of Iraq and do it today. A passionate plea to the President, Mr. President, pull back the troops.

You know, if you read about the battles, and I use as an example the Civil War, sometimes those people bashed each other for 3 or 4 days to a bloody pulp. But when one army left the field, the other side was the victor. The Battle of Gettysburg, which was probably the turning point in the war, when the Confederate Army left the field, the Union Army was the victor. That is the definition.

I would propose, we are talking about a battle in Iraq and Afghanistan. The war is worldwide, but the battles are in Afghanistan and Iraq. Hopefully, that is the only place we will have to fight.

Mr. Speaker, if we retire from the field, it is a victory for evil, evil that wishes to bring down the United States of America. It is the wrong thing to do.

I hesitate to talk about this, but it is something that concerns me. We are constantly examining ourselves and looking at our warts, but whenever evil is defined by our enemies, we say it is just too bad to talk about. Has anybody thought about the fact that American guys who were just working for a living trying to help rebuild Iraq got kidnapped and their heads sawed off with an 8-inch knife? Has anybody thought about that? Because it was so gruesome we didn't see it on television, thank God. That horrible incident alone ought to inflame Americans

against our enemies. Don't we care any more about the safety of American citizens around the world? Aren't we willing to stand up and say we are not going to tolerate this?

We have some fine people in this country who are willing to do that. God bless each and every one of them. That is the American soldier, sailor, airman, marine and Coast Guard. It is unsafe right now. Because of kidnappings and decapitations and murder and terror around the world, it is unsafe for Americans. We have a bunch of people walking around Afghanistan and Iraq flying the American flag on their shoulders. They are not afraid. They are standing up for what it takes to win the war on terrorism, the war on Islamic fascism. And even a better definition, the war on evil. When you do what they did to these contractors, when you do something like that to a human being, the whole world, but especially the United States of America, ought to be fighting mad.

Mr. Speaker, I think that in our hearts we know that we have to confront evil where it is and we have to do hard jobs. You know, somebody said in 3 years there has been no progress. Once again I went back to my thoughts about history. I said, okay, we were bombed in 1941 and we landed on the beaches at Normandy on June 6, 1944. So that very argument could have been made in this House on the Second World War in the spring of 1944. We have been fighting 3 years, and we have made relatively no progress because we haven't gotten after the Germans where they are. We had to fight the Italians, we had to fight in North Africa, and we had to fight the Japanese. We were still fighting the Germans, and we have made no progress against the people who attacked us.

But that is not how our fathers and grandfathers and great grandfathers felt about this country. They were in it to get it done. That is why they are the Greatest Generation. That is why we talk about them as the Greatest Generation.

You can sit around and make excuses, and you can get in folks' faces on things, and you can put politics before country.

□ 2045

But, Mr. Speaker, this is not about politics. This is about the safety of this country.

I think we have got a lot to be proud of. I think we have done a lot of good. We have revitalized an intelligence group that is doing the job, accomplishing the mission, getting us good intelligence. It is substantially, substantially better than what we inherited and what we started with. But I think that there are some fuzzy thinking people out there that have got strange ideas about what entitles our enemy, for instance, to sue us in court. That is fuzzy thinking.

The American people know what is right and what is wrong. The American

people do not need to be scared because they know whatever the United States of America sets its mind to it gets done. And I think that is really the message that we have got.

We have increased funding for our intelligence community. We have got all of our law enforcement communities talking to each other now and sharing information. We have poured \$30 billion into our first responders so that we are ready to protect our homeland. This House has passed a bill to address the border, and hopefully, we will get that bill passed and written into law, and we will work out all of the issues that involve immigration and work them out in a way that they will be manageable and we can do what is right for all the people of the United States. But we first have got to defend our borders.

Mr. Speaker, this is national security. It is a big picture. And it is one we have to be concerned about. We have to realize that the only realistic thing for us to do is to continue to support our soldiers as they do a very tough job. I have the only two division posts in the entire world in my district. No one has more compassion for those young men and women that go to war, on their third rotation now. We are getting the 4th Infantry Division back early this fall, and we have got the 1st Cav going back again. And it is hard. But do you know what? Those soldiers know that they are doing their duty, and they are doing what they have to do and they are doing what it takes to keep our Nation secure.

I am confident, Mr. Speaker, that we will examine each and every day in light of protecting the American citizen wherever he may be, and that is what national security is all about. I am confident the American people will give us the resources. I am confident that this government will do the right thing to protect Americans.

I have got colleagues here that have joined me, and I am going to ask Mr. GINGREY from Georgia, one of my best friends in this Congress, to talk to us a little bit about this issue. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. And, indeed, it is a pleasure to be here tonight, Mr. Speaker, with my good friend Judge Carter. We are about the same age, and he was giving us a little bit of a history lesson, much better than I can, in regard to some of the things that went on with our Greatest Generation in defending this country in World War II, and I think that some of these statistics are so telling, the things that Judge Carter talked about in regard to, of course, that day that will live in infamy, December 7, 1941. And, of course, I am referencing again, as he did, Pearl Harbor. I think Judge Carter mentioned that something like 2,400 of our sailors and airmen and a lot of civilian workers were killed that Sunday morning, a day of rest, a day of worship. An unprovoked attack. And the very next day, as John Carter

pointed out, this Congress declared war against imperial Japan for this dastardly act, this unprovoked sneak attack on that early Sunday morning.

Here again we think back now, and next Monday, 5 days from now, will be the fifth anniversary of an attack that was just as unprovoked and just as dastardly as Pearl Harbor and resulted actually in the loss of a greater number of lives. Something above 3,000 innocent men and women were killed in the Twin Towers attacks of September 11, 2001.

And as I think about the numbers, and we are all very saddened when we read in the newspaper that another of our brave young soldiers has either been injured or killed in Iraq, maybe by one of these improvised explosive devices, and we are getting beyond the 3-year anniversary. We are more than 3 years engaged in that battle, and the number is something like 2,470 killed.

Mr. Speaker, I remind my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and the American people that in the battle of Iwo Jima, we lost 7,000 of our Greatest Generation in 30 days; 7,000 to secure that strategic island in the mid-Pacific. That was a tremendous price for our Greatest Generation to pay. But we didn't hear Members of Congress telling President Roosevelt, well, that is too high a price, and we need to bring the troops home. We need to come back and batten down the hatches and cut our losses. I could say the same thing to my colleagues about the Battle of the Bulge, as tough as that was. Representative CARTER referenced some Civil War battles, Antietam, Gettysburg. When the going gets tough, the tough don't leave. The tough fight back. And that was what happened in the Battle of the Bulge. That was what happened on the island of Iwo Jima where that famous flag was raised on Mount Suribachi. We cannot afford to cut and run. I am not saying that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are necessarily advocating that, but certainly some of the rhetoric sounds a lot like that, Mr. Speaker, and I think the American people are hearing that. But even worse, our soldiers that are doing the fighting and the dying and the suffering on our behalf are hearing it.

One of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle a few minutes ago was talking about what things that President Bush should have known and how he should have responded even before 9/11. And as I listened, Mr. Speaker, I heard him talk about the United States embassies in East Africa; the attack on the USS *Cole*, where I think 17 of our soldiers were killed there; the first attack on the World Trade Center in the early 1990s; the Khobar Towers bombing. Well, I would remind my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that that was under the administration of one William Jefferson Clinton, a Democratic President, where basically the response was the bombing of an aspirin factory in Sudan, and I think

maybe one janitor was injured a little bit in that bomb attack. That was the kind of response we got from them.

The bottom line is you cannot continue to dare and double-dog dare and triple-dog dare and draw lines in the sand that you ignore, and that was what led us to this situation and that culminated in 9/11.

This President responded. This President had the guts, if you will pardon my Georgia slang, to stand up and get permission from Congress, just as President Roosevelt did on December 8, 1941, and declared war on these people that were responsible for that attack.

And I will just take a couple of minutes more, and then I will turn it back over to my colleagues and the gentleman from Tennessee for his remarks. The President was just speaking to the Reserve Officers Association a couple days ago, and this is what he said and this is, so telling, Mr. Speaker. And I quote:

"The experience of September 11th made clear, in the long run, the only way to secure our Nation is to change the course of the Middle East. So America has committed its influence in the world to advancing freedom and liberty and democracy as the great alternatives to repression and radicalism. We're taking the side of democratic leaders and moderates and reformers across the Middle East. We strongly support the voices of tolerance and moderation in the Muslim world. We're standing with Afghanistan's elected government against al Qaeda and the Taliban remnants that are trying to restore tyranny in that country. We're also standing with Lebanon's young democracy against the foreign forces that are seeking to undermine the country's sovereignty and independence. And we're standing with the leaders of Iraq's unity government as they work to defeat the enemies of freedom and chart a more hopeful course for their people. This is why victory is so important in Iraq. By helping freedom succeed in Iraq, we will help America, and the Middle East, and the world become more secure."

I cannot improve on that, Mr. Speaker. I think the President said it well.

I thank God that we have a President that has the moral character and the intestinal strength to fight when we need to fight, to lead us, as President Roosevelt did, in that war that our Greatest Generation fought.

So I am really proud to be here and share a little time with my colleagues. I thank Congressman JOHN CARTER for leading this hour and giving me an opportunity to discuss such a vital issue as this with my colleagues.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

At this time I will yield to my colleague from Tennessee, Mr. ZACH WAMP.

Mr. WAMP. Thank you, Judge CARTER, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to, as I begin, stand, as I think virtually every-

one in this Chamber would do, and thank the men and women in uniform who volunteered to serve because whatever that call is that our commander-in-chief deems in our national interest and the Congress supports the actions for, they are the ones standing in harm's way. They are the ones willing to make the sacrifice.

Over this August district work period, like many of my colleagues, I spent a lot of time with the men and women in uniform from my home State. The 196th Field Artillery Brigade just got back from a year in Afghanistan. I welcomed them home, and then I traveled to Nashville to spend several hours with them and their families, going through the slide shows and listening to the success of their mission there. And I am so very proud that they would volunteer to serve and that they would be willing to step up.

So I begin today just by honoring them, and I know the House stands behind them. But where we are seeing some confusion is the messages that are coming out across the country here in the middle of a very divisive election year that, frankly, are at best mixed messages to our troops in the field and, at the very worst, not helpful at all. And I really hate that because I know that the Greatest Generation who set the standard for sacrifice and courage in our country would want us to attempt to work through our sometimes petty division and right now political division to stand at the waters' edge united against this threat. And there are people in this country who, frankly, do not want to acknowledge it. The Wall Street Journal editorialized last week and called it an "aversion to conflict," meaning that there are people in this country that just do not want to be bothered. They do not want to accept the fact that these threats are real.

I also spent all of August reading, and I would encourage people to read "Londonistan," how the radical Islamists, the jihadists, the people who are literally waging war and believe that death is the only end, are spreading like wildfire through Great Britain and Europe, through the mosque, and radicalization is taking place so fast that we need to wake up as a Nation.

□ 2100

I have been here 12 years. But sometimes I feel like Paul Revere. When you know something in your heart, you better not be quiet about it. You better speak out about it. The gentleman from Texas and I serve on the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee.

For 4 years, we have had the detailed briefings of some of these threats. And while we cannot speak of some things, we know that Hezbollah is the A Team in terrorism around the world. Al Qaeda has been seriously hit by us. We have dismantled a lot of their operations. We have killed Zarqawi. We have had a lot of success.

But Hezbollah now has reared its ugly head in a way that threatens the entire free world. And they want, by their own charter and definition, the destruction of Israel and Christians. That is the truth. That is in their charter.

I would encourage you to read "While Europe Slept," about the rest of Europe and the radicalization that is taking place there, and be sensitive to what is happening in northern Africa where just this week we finally established a U.S. command. Why? Because Somalia is at risk. I was there last summer in eastern Africa. I came back and talked about the problems that we face with the potential of the terrorist networks and the jihadists looking for a vacuum in leadership, the Sudan, Somalia, Algeria, where they can go in and find another sovereign nation from which to operate like they had in Afghanistan.

That was one of the great successes of removing Saddam Hussein, as we took Iraq out of the picture of having a sovereign nation from which the terrorists could operate. But this war has not gone perfectly.

But as Senator MCCAIN said 2 weeks ago on "Meet the Press," no war we have ever fought went perfectly. We have never entered a war and not made mistakes. Of course mistakes have been made. That is the essence of war.

But I am reminded of what John Stuart Mill said about war. This is where the veterans come in, our troops in the field. He said: "War is an ugly thing. But it is not the ugliest of things. The decayed and degraded state of moral and patriotic feelings which thinks that nothing is worth war is much worse."

He said: "A person who has nothing for which they are willing to fight, nothing they care more about than their own personal safety, is a miserable creature, who has no chance of ever being free unless those very freedoms are made and kept by better persons than himself."

And those better persons, men and women of the House, Mr. Speaker, are our Nation's veterans. Our sons and daughters and friends and relatives that are in harm's way today looking back asking, often to each other, does this country stand behind us? Does the elected leadership of the United States Congress believe in this mission? Will we be successful or will we go home early?

Those are serious questions of war and peace, of freedom or tyranny, whether or not there is ever going to be a hope of us instilling some democratic systems in a part of the world that frankly is breeding hate and destruction directed right at us.

The chronology that you have heard some of today was articulated well by a U.S. Navy captain in Pensacola, Florida. I want to read it into the RECORD, and then submit it for the RECORD. It takes a minute, but this really capsulizes the threats we face that some peo-

ple are in denial of, and some people do not want to acknowledge that this is worse than it was on September 11 in terms of the global proportions of the terrorist networks, the jihadists working together.

Hamas, Hezbollah, al Qaeda, it is growing. But it did not just start. He writes: "It was a cool fall day in November 1979 in a country going through a religious and political upheaval when a group of Iranian students attacked and seized the American embassy in Tehran.

"The seizure was an outright attack on American soil. It was an attack that held the world's most powerful country hostage and paralyzed a Presidency. The attack on the sovereign U.S. embassy set the stage for events to follow for the next 25 years.

"America was still reeling from the aftermath of the Vietnam experience and had a serious threat from the Soviet Union when then President Carter had to do something. He chose to conduct a clandestine raid in the desert. The ill-fated mission ended in ruin, but stood as a symbol of America's inability to deal with terrorism. America's military had been decimated and downsized or right-sized since the end of the Vietnam war.

"A poorly trained, poorly equipped, and poorly organized military was called on to execute a complex mission that was doomed from the start. Shortly after the Tehran Experience, Americans began to be kidnapped and killed throughout the Middle East. America could do little to protect her citizens living and working abroad. The attacks against U.S. soil continued.

"In April of 1983, a large vehicle packed with high explosives was driven into the U.S. embassy compound in Beirut. When it exploded, it killed 63 people. The alarm went off and America hit the snooze button once again.

"Then just 6 short months later, in 1983, a large truck heavily laden down with over 2,500 pounds of TNT smashed through the main gate of the U.S. Marine Corps headquarters in Beirut, and 241 U.S. servicemen were killed.

"America mourned her dead and hit the snooze button once more. Two months later, in December of 1983, another truck loaded with explosives was driven into the U.S. embassy in Kuwait, and America continued her slumber. The following year, in September of 1984, another van was driven into the gate of the U.S. embassy in Beirut, and America slept.

"Soon the terrorism spread to Europe. In April 1985, a bomb exploded in a restaurant frequented by U.S. soldiers in Madrid. Then in August of 1985, a Volkswagen loaded with explosives was driven into the main gate of the U.S. Air Force base Rhein-Main. Twenty-two were killed and the snooze alarm was buzzing louder and louder as U.S. interests were continually attacked.

"Fifty-nine days later, in 1985, a cruise ship, the *Achille Lauro*, was hi-

jackd as we watched an American in a wheel chair singled out from the passenger list and executed.

"The terrorists then shifted their tactics to bombing civilian airlines when they bombed TWA Flight 840 in April of 1986 that killed four, and the most tragic bombing, Pam Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988, killing 259.

"President Clinton treated these terrorist acts as crimes. In fact, we are still trying to bring these people to trial. These were acts of war. The wake-up alarm was getting louder and louder. The terrorists decided to bring the fight to America. In January 1993, two CIA agents were shot and killed as they entered CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia. The following month, February, 1993, a group of terrorists were arrested after a rented van, packed with explosives, was driven into the underground parking garage of the World Trade Center in New York City. Six people were killed and 1,000 injured.

"Still, this was a crime and not an act of war. The snooze alarm was depressed again. Then in November, 1995, a car bomb exploded at a U.S. military complex in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, killing seven servicemen and -women. A few months later, in June of 1996, another truck bomb exploded, only 35 yards from the U.S. military compound in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. It destroyed the Khobar Towers, a U.S. Air Force barracks, killing 19 and injuring over 500.

"The terrorists were getting braver and smarter as they saw that America did not respond decisively. They moved to coordinate their attacks in a simultaneous attack on two U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, where I was. These attacks were planned with precision. They killed 224 people.

"America responded with cruise missile attacks and went back to sleep. The USS *Cole* was docked in a port in Yemen for refueling on October 12, 2000 when a small craft pulled alongside the ship and exploded, killing 17 U.S. Navy sailors. Attacking a U.S. warship is an act of war, but we sent the FBI to investigate the crime and went back to sleep.

"And of course you know the events of September 11, 2001. Most Americans think this was the first attack against U.S. soil or in America. How wrong they are. America has been under a constant attack since 1979 and we chose to hit the snooze alarm and roll over and go back to sleep."

Now, this was written by a U.S. Navy captain currently serving. This was his speech to a group. I submit it for the RECORD. You can take issue with that. But that is a chronology of what has happened. These threats are real and they are building, they are growing.

Ladies and gentlemen, when Zarqawi wrote a letter to Zawahari before we killed him, he said, use the infidel's, us, presence in the Middle East, Iraq, to expand the califate from Morocco to

Indonesia. Morocco is in northern Africa. It is in northwest Africa. Indonesia is way over here, east of Saudi Arabia and the Middle East.

The califate is frankly jihadist rule, expanding their territory. This is an aggressive plan, documented by their own words. People can deny this if they want to, but I got to tell you, our generation has been called to many, many challenges. And since the Greatest Generation set the standard for sacrifice and commitment, we have had it really easy in this country.

But we need to be honest with the American people. It is not going to be easy in the coming years at all. We are very fortunate we have not been struck again. We are kidding ourselves if we do not think they are planning another attack. We are kidding ourselves if we think that this problem will go away if we pull out of Iraq.

What will happen is it will give them momentum. It will cause them to recruit more jihadists and more suicide bombers, because they will see us in retreat. That is the truth. This problem is not going away. This problem did not just start either. It has been building. We just did not get serious enough about it until they actually took the Towers down, which they tried to do 8 years earlier, but their engineering was flawed and it did not work. That is when they wanted them to come down.

Ladies and gentlemen of the House, Mr. Speaker, we have an obligation to try our best to meet at the water's edge. I want these volunteer troops and the Guard and Reserve and active duty to see us united around this issue.

This is our call. This is so important. Our way of life is worth defending. Everybody is going to have their role. They say, oh, well, you are not over there serving. Everybody has got a role to play. The Greatest Generation, "Rosie the Riveter" was the spouse who stayed and worked in the factories and raised the kids so the men could serve. And they were people on the floor of this House standing with those troops. We need to do it again.

I will be glad when the next 62 days are over so this is not as much about politics as it is about doing what is right for the men and women in uniform, and for global security because the world is looking to us for leadership. And I am also grateful that we have had consistent and decisive hard-nosed Texas-tough leadership in the White House.

Because this is not a time for wimps. This is a time for us to be consistent and be resolute. The President has got a big heart. I have been with him when he has talked about the families of these troops and there were tears rolling down his face. He understands the sacrifice. He would never, ever put any person in harm's way unless he knew deep in his soul that it is in our national interest and we have to do this. Freedom is not free. We hear that so much we think, oh, that is just what the politicians say.

The sacrifices of the generation before us hang in the balance today. Are we going to rise to meet this or not? We have got to keep talking about it too. Even though we are in an election, this is about the free world and our leadership, whether or not we are going to stand with our allies, whether or not the people in Europe and across the world look to us for leadership or put their hope in organizations like the United Nations that have proved ineffective and today grossly corrupt.

The coalition of the willing are the only people willing to do it today, us and our allies, and tyranny and terrorism is on the rise. Let's not bury our head in the sand.

WHEN WWII STARTED—1979

It was a cool fall day in November 1979 in a country going through a religious and political upheaval when a group of Iranian students attacked and seized the American Embassy in Tehran. The seizure was an outright attack on American soil; it was an attack that held the world's most powerful country hostage and paralyzed a presidency. The attack on this sovereign U.S. embassy set the stage for events to follow for the next 25 years.

America was still reeling from the aftermath of the Viet Nam experience and had a serious threat from the Soviet Union when then, President Carter, had to do something. He chose to conduct a clandestine raid in the desert. The ill-fated mission ended in ruin, but stood as a symbol of America's inability to deal with terrorism.

America's military has been decimated and down sized/right sized since the end of the Viet Nam war. A poorly trained, poorly equipped and poorly organized military was called on to execute a complex mission that was doomed from the start.

Shortly after the Tehran experience, Americans began to be kidnapped and killed throughout the Middle East. America could do little to protect her citizens living and working abroad. The attacks against U.S. soil continued.

In April of 1983, a large vehicle packed with high explosives was driven into the U.S. Embassy compound in Beirut. When it exploded, it killed 63 people. The alarm went off again and America hit the snooze button once more.

Then just six short months later in 1983 a large truck heavily laden down with over 2500 pounds of TNT smashed through the main gate of the U.S. Marine Corps headquarters in Beirut and 241 U.S. servicemen were killed. America mourned her dead and hit the snooze button once more.

Two months later in December 1983, another truck loaded with explosives was driven into the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, and America continued her slumber.

The following year, in September 1984, another van was driven into the gate of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut and America slept.

Soon the terrorism spread to Europe. In April 1985 a bomb exploded in a restaurant frequented by U.S. soldiers in Madrid.

Then in August 1985 a Volkswagen loaded with explosives was driven into the main gate of the U.S. Air Force Base at Rhein-Main, 22 were killed and the snooze alarm was buzzing louder and louder as U.S. interests were continually attacked.

Fifty-nine days later in 1985 a cruise ship, the Achille Lauro, was hijacked and we watched as an American in a wheelchair was singled out of the passenger list and executed.

The terrorists then shifted their tactics to bombing civilian airlines when they bombed

TWA Flight 840 in April of 1986 that killed 4, and the most tragic bombing, Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland in 1988, killing 259.

President Clinton treated these terrorist acts as crimes; in fact we are still trying to bring these people to trial. These were acts of war.

The wake up alarm was getting louder and louder.

The terrorists decided to bring the fight to America. In January 1993, two CIA agents were shot and killed as they entered CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia.

The following month, February 1993, a group of terrorists were arrested after a rented van packed with explosives was driven into the underground parking garage of the World Trade Center in New York City. Six people were killed and over 1,000 injured. Still this was a crime and not an act of war? The snooze alarm was depressed again.

Then in November 1995 a car bomb exploded at a U.S. military complex in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia killing seven service men and women.

A few months later in June of 1996, another truck bomb exploded only 35 yards from the U.S. military compound in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. It destroyed the Khobar Towers, a U.S. Air Force barracks, killing 19 and injuring over 500. The terrorists were getting braver and smarter as they saw that America did not respond decisively.

They moved to coordinate their attacks in a simultaneous attack on two U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. These attacks were planned with precision. They killed 224. America responded with cruise missile attacks and went back to sleep.

The USS *Cole* was docked in a port in Yemen for refueling on 12 October 2000, when a small craft pulled along side the ship and exploded killing 17 U.S. Navy sailors. Attacking a U.S. war ship is an act of war, but we sent the FBI to investigate the crime and went back to sleep.

And of course you know the events of 11 September 2001. Most Americans think this was the first attack against U.S. soil or in America. How wrong they are. America has been under a constant attack since 1979 and we chose to hit the snooze alarm and roll over and go back to sleep.

U.S. Navy Captain from Pensacola, Florida.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. WAMP, and I thank him for sharing that letter from that Navy captain. I think that was very well expressed by that captain in the Navy.

Mr. Speaker, there is a lot of rhetoric going on. What we really need is we need, as Mr. WAMP has so very accurately described, we need to meet on the water's edge. We are waiting to hear plans for solutions. Mr. Speaker, if we do not stay the course, as hard as it is, whether it is hard politically, whether it is hard socially, whatever, if we do not stay the course, Mr. Speaker, I honestly think, as Mr. WAMP said, all the investment in freedom that we have made in the past will pale to the surrender that follows.

I thank you for your time, Mr. Speaker, and I thank you for allowing us to share this concern and this little bit of history. I yield back.